ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS, Ladies, Gentlemes and Children.

An extensive and superior variety of the above goods, at the lowest prices for which the same qualities can be purchased in this country, will be found at Hostery and Under-Garment Manufactory, No. 51 Broadway, Opposite M-tropolitan Hotel and Niblo's Garden.

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PIANOS, MELODEGOS AND MUSIC,—Horace Warrass, No. 353 Brosdway, is exclusive agent for T. Gibber & Ca.'s Pianos, with or without the Eulian Hallet & Canaton's Pianos, I. Chickering's Pianos, Ollhett's Bondoir Pianos, and Horace Warrasse, Pianos, S. D. & H. W. Smilh's Melodeona, Goodwin & Baldware, Pianos, S. D. & H. W. Smilh's Melodeona, Goodwin & Baldware, Pianos, S. D. & H. W. Smilh's Melodeona, Goodwin & Baldware, Pianos, S. D. & H. W. Smilh's Melodeona of cloudy to the win's Melodeona of every style and fitch. Music and Music Merchandisc of sways variety and of quality better than can be found else where. His moste being "small profits and quick sales," his immean stock is constantly and rapidly seiling.

SEWING MACHINES. - Eight distinct patents on Sew SEWING BIACHINES. — Eight distinct patents on Sewing Machines are owned by Siscer & Co. No machine of any vaint as he made without infringing on one or more of these patents is have proceeded the principal manufacturers and shall proceed it who are infringing machines. The latest "Boston Nother" is every of serving the "Dorcas" machines grossly infringes these or patents. All persons are notified not to buy these machines ey are of interfer quality, and will rable the owners to entire to continue the control of the control of

CAUTION.—All persons making using or selling SEWING MACHINES, who wish to avoid the consequences of the law, wildo well to see my severitement in the machinery colours, in-terest, No. 306 Broadway. DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PAT-AICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above cele-ented Sefes, and F. C. Goffin's Impeactable Defiance Locks and Cross Bars, the best Safes and Locks combined in the world. Depot Ro. 192 Pearlet, one door below Maiden-lane, Manufactory, Nos. 6, 62, 64 and 65 Compon-st.

NANKIN (YELLOW) \$1, GRASS CLOTH 16c. OR 350

per pair, Embroidered Grass Linen Skirus, White and Black Shanghai Silk tor Under Skirus, a unique article. Concas, Leerencker Lutons, India Musline, do. Dresses, Nankin Fans, Pine Apple Bonners, India, Collan, Cuffe, Scarfe, Dresses, &c., &c., Camphor Wood Trants, China, and many articles not to be found except at Foundation China, and many articles not to be found except at Foundation China, and many articles not to be found except at Foundation China, and many articles not to be found except at Foundation China.

all styles, at \$1.50 per dozen—1/ cach. Summer Under-Garmant nod perfect fitting Suikys, at the old stand and Machanics' Shik Storm, No. 306 Grand st. Also, Summer Carvars, new beautifu-and cheen. Now is your time to purchase cheep. SECOND-HAND PIANOS and MELODEONS at great begains: new and second hand Pianos to rent: Music Mer shaudise of all hinds for cale, at very low prices, at the great Music establish-ment of Honace Wartes, No. 330 Broadway.

New Music.-" Let me Alone," ballad, 25 cents; "Our Gils," bellad, with a beautiful illuminated vignette, 35 cents.
"Wends ever Return," some with vignette, 35 cents; "First" Fortival, Polks," 62 cents; "Fairy Land Schottisch," with splendid vignette, 35 cents; "Fair Waltzes," 38 cents.
HORACE WATERS, "Bileher, No. 333 Broadway,
R. B.—Music sout by meil rostage free.

GREAT BARGAINS IN READY-MADE CLOTHING-Slightly suited from the late fire in Broadwa. Fine black French Coats, cost \$29, for \$10; black and figured Cassimers Pants cost \$5 for \$2; Vests, cost \$6, for \$2. (86, Levis, corner of Narsau and Beckman ets.

Families have discovered that BOYS CLOTHING, 0 the most cleant hind, on he lough at UNION HALL CLOTHING WARRINGTS Chapter die Monet feshion any the same thing the same their constant of the same thing to UNION HALL CLOTHING and the rying to UNION HALL the lay CLOTHING just as they hurry to the Hersid Office opposite to get the latest news. NEW YORK, July 11, 1854

SILAS C. HERRING, Esq. -Sir: Having noticed by the papers, of an unsuccessful attempt by a gang of daring burglar to force open the Safe of John R. Lawrence & Co., Coachmaker 35; Broadway, and their very complimentary card requesting um L. & Co. to leave the key of their Safe, as they had been put to great inconvenience in trying to pick and force open one of your Salamander Safes without success, notwithstending they made use of the tools from the smithshop of the establishment, we would avail ourselves of this opportunity to inform you that our office was entered in the night, a short time since—the desks broken open, papers deringed, and pad-lock forced off the Safe. But they could proceed up turther with picks, drills chingle or encounter. pers detabged, and pad-lock forces of the Safe. But they could proceed no further with picks, drills, chisals or gunpowder, as we had, (after being once robbed of a considerable amount of money,) taken the procession to purchase one of your Safes, secured by one of HALL's patent, powder and burglar proof SAFE LOCKS, which we recommend to the public, as it is our opinion the tools to pick your Hat Lock are not yet made. Respectfully yours. BEALS & JANES.

ANOTHER CASE OF FEVER AND AGUE CURED .-ANOTHER CASE OF FEVER AND AGUE CURED.—A.

Few days ago we recorded an automishing cure of fewer and sague by

Br. M'Lase's Liver Filts. We have now another to mention,

vis: that of Mr. James bharpe of Madisonburgh, who states that he

and habord under a very severe attack of sague and fever, and was

soon restored by the use of these Fills. Mr. Sharpe also expresses

an oglition, founded on observation, that the Liver Fills are the best

for biness compisitus ever offered in his section of country.

Although long known as a severein remedy for chrotic cases of

begatte drange most, or diseases of the liver, the proprietors of Dr.

M'Lase's l'Ills were not prepared for the trequent but graitfying

evidences of its general unity, and creative capacity. In this re
spect this invaluable medicine has exceeded ther most sanguine ex
pectations, and induced them to hope that it will be introduced into
very family it the United States.

DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS. DR. HOOPLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,
Will offsetually core Liver Complaints, Dyspepula, Jaundice, Chronic
or Nervon Bellity, Diceases of the Kidneys, and all diseases action
from a discrimental tree or Stomesh, such as Constipations, Inwest
Plies Pulluess of Blood to the Head, Auchity of the Stomach, Narisan, Hearthurn, Diggust for Food, Fullness and Weight in the
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1, Krig. No. 102 Brooksyy, Haviland, Hannal & Ristry, No.

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ASTEMA CURED BY INHALATION .- Dr. CURTIS-

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FEVER AND AGUE. -Dr. EDWARD BLEECKER'S TANKEDE MIXTURE, for the cure of Fover and Ague and Charge of the cure of the cure without quiette or area of the proprietors, Man & Blencken, No 91 Broadway (see York and Broadway to consistent or area of the Work and Broadway to consistent or a second of the cure of t

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSION LIQUID HAIR DYE .-

MOLDAVIA CREAM.—This superb compound for strength oing and beautifying the HAIR, prepared only and sold by W. A. EFTCRELOR, at his celebrated HAIR DVE and WIVE FACTORY, No. 260 Strongway. BATCRELOR'S HAIR DVE took and applied. Nine

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for July 15. THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week

L. EDITORIALS: Union Against Iniquity: State of the Russian War: Estimat to the Pacific; Southern Example; The Tariff of 1840, and Whig Prophecies, Defalexions; Pret-Office Pacts, The Right of Instruction; Shall Kanaas he a Slave State! Michigan; The Russian Retreat, &c. II. AN ORIGINAL POEM BY JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. III. TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA. Summary of the California News for the Fortnight ending June 18

IV. THE EXPEDITION TO JAPAN: Six Days Laier: In-terview with the Japanese Commissioners; Exchange of Presents, Amusing Incidents; The Treaty Formed, An Outline of its Character. V. CONNECTICUT AGAINST SLAVE-HUNTING.
VI. CONNECTICUT AND SLAVERY: Speech of Senator

VII. THE "HARDS" AGAINST THE NEBRASKA BILL: VIII. THE SQUATTERS IN KANSAS.

IX. A TEMPERANCE REVOLUTION. MURDER AND BURNING TO DEATH IN TEN-

XI. POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE: The Convention at Sara-logs-Opinions of the Press, The Freezen of Michigan in Council, Obio, Indiana; Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, Maine.

Maine.

XII REVIEW OF THE WEEK: Giving in a condensed and most conspicuous form the latest and most important events that have transpired in the City, United States, Central America, South America, Europe, Australia and the Cape of Good Hope.

XIII. DIPLOMATIC INTELL/GENCE: The Affair of Consul Dillon; The Case of Menard, Nothing Donephy Mr. Soule, Leuis Napoleon's Views Toward the United States; American Officers Recalled from Europe.

XIV. DEMOCRATIC (HARD SHELL) CONVENTION AT SYRACUSE.

SYRACUSE.

XV. THE WAR-DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT Letter from Our Own Correspondent.

XVI. THE SYDENHAM CRYSTAL PALACE: Letter from Our Own Correspondent.

XVII. THE AMERICAN IDEA, AND WHAT GROWS OUT
OF IT: AN Oration by the Rev. E. H. Chapin, delivered
at the Crystal Palace in this City on Tuesday, July 4.

XVIII. ..COMMERCIAL MATTERS. Further Particulars of the

XVIII. COMMERCIAL MATLERS. Further Pattenary of the Stock, Great Stock Frands.

XIX. TELEGRAPH: The Latest Newstrectived by Telegraph.

XX. MARRIAGES and DEATHS.

XXI. REVIEW OF THE MARKETS: Reports of the Stock, Grain, Frovision, Cattle, and Horse Markets; very fully and specially reported for The Tribune.

Single copies, in wrappers, can, be obtained at the desk in the Counting Room this horning. Frice 6; cents.

Sysscairros.—One copy for one year, \$2; three copies, \$5; five copies, \$5;

TYPOGRAPHICAL CONSPIRACY CASE IN PHILADELPHIA. Walter W. Bell, Samuel H. Breinheiser, Wm. H. Woolley and John Reeves, compositors, charged with conspiracy to injure the business of William Birney, proprietor of *The* Evening Register, had a hearing on Thursday, before Alderman Kenny. The testimony of Mr. Birney was taken, and also that of his mail-clerk, Mr. Cline, when m. Bell, Breinheizer, Woolley and Reeves, were each held in \$200 to answer at the Court of Quarter Sessions the charge of conspiracy, and Reeves was also held in \$500 to keep the peace.

New-Pork Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1854.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. nce can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever intended to insertion must be authorized by the main and dress of the writer that necessarily for publication, but as a vanity of his mod faith.

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e cannot undertal a to return rejected Communications.

o O'R FRIENDS—Subscribers, it sendings a remitiances, frequently conit to more income name of the Post-Office, and sery frequently the name of the State, to which their paper is to be sent—strays mention the name of the Post-Office and State, uschingste wishing to have the direction of The Tribush changed, must state the old address as well as the now.

To Advertisers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has now a circulation of 110,009 Findings, A.C., having for the readers Farmers, Mechanics, Marchanics, Furfilles, A.C., Tanse, who what to make their ballions known the country over, would do well to try The Wheren Tenerum. A limited number of advertisements are inserted at 50 cents per line, each haserine. The Sent-Weekly Tribene also has a very large circumstant and the control of the control

Advertisements for The TRIBUNE of Monday ought to be sent in

The Tribune for Europe.

We shall issue THIS MORNING an Edition of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, for circulation in Europe. It will contain all the latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the desk. Price Six Cents. The steamship Washington

In the Senate, yesterday, a joint resolution for the distribution among members and others, of the works of Thomas Jefferson, now in course of publication by order of Congress, was adopted. The House bill allowing the expenses for the post-offices in California and territories of Washington and Oregon, was amended and passed. The bills granting lands in aid of railroads in Missouri, and from New-Orleans to Mobile, were passed. Mr. CHASE introduced a bill to prohibit Slavery in territories. He said that the language of the bill was precisely that of the Jefferson ordinance of 1787, and the Missouri Prohibition; he asked no action on the bill before the next session of Cengress, but desired to give notice of his disposition to re-astate that prohibition. The considera tion of the Homestead bill was then resumed. Mr. CHASE's amendment to the bill extending its provisions to foreigners who may hereafter declare their intentions to become citizens, was rejected by a vote of 13 Yeas to 36 Nays. Mr. Dixon of Ky., moved to amend the sixth section by striking out the words "any individual" and insert in lieu thereof the words

Senate, at four o'clock, adjourned. In the House of Representatives, Mr. CUMMINGS introduced a bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to enter into a contract for the transportation of the mails between Brooklyn and the various ports in Europe. Mr. MACE, from the Select Committee on Mail Steamships, made a report giving a history of the establishment of the various lines, but recommended no action on the subject. The House then went into Committee on the private calendar, the first in order being the Colt Extension bill. Considerable conversation ensued touching the propriety of considering the subject pending the investigation of the Select Committee, and the bill was finally laid aside. The Judiciary Committee reported a bill providing for places of meeting for United States Courts in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, pending which the

We hardly need ask attention to the documents respecting Slavery in Kansas, which we publish in this paper. They consist of a detailed account of a meeting at Independence, Mo., of the resolutions of another meeting held in La Fayette County of that State, and finally of the letter of a resident in Kansas. who narrates the means taken by the slaveholders with the kelp of officials of the Federal Government to ferestall the free immigrants who may come to settle in the Territory. It is plain from the whole proceedings of these important meetings, as well as from the letter, that if Kansas is to be made free, it must be done immediately. Let the twenty thousand emigrants sent forward by the Emigrant Aid Society lose no time in getting there. Apparently the present season will decide whether Slavery is to have a permanent foothold there or not.

parties accused of the kidnapping of Solomon Nor thrup, will be found on the third page.

MORALS AND RELIGION OF SLAVERY. A melancholy delusion seems to attend Slavery, in the idea entertained that the morals of slave States are superior to those of free States, or rather to those of the great cities of free States. This is dwelt upon southern journals with an evident satisfaction that leaves no doubt of the sincerity of their belief. But if all true, it would be like boasting of the honesty and sobriety of Sing Sing prison where the in nates neither steal nor get drunk because they have not the opportunity : just so is it with the morals of slave plantations where negro passes, whips and bloodhounds prevent volition and locomotion. But this question of the morality of the South growing out of the torpor which overspreads it, is a sheer abnegation f cause and effect, for where liberty is wanting, erime may exist to almost any extent, and be unknown out of the narrow circle of its immediate neighborhood. The crimes of New-York City are known because the least that transpires is spread the next day before several million readers; but a crime in Thibet or Affghanistan lies stagnant and unknown save in the place where it was committed. So too in the South the want of publicity, of intercourse, of social analysis, must prevent the great bulk of crimes from ever reaching the light. John Randolph said he never knew a slave except his Juba who would not steal if he got a chance. This is doubtless too bread a statement: but to assert that to make a man a slave and "take half his worth away," (according to such a venerable authority as Homer, who spoke the then common sense of mankind.) is to mend the morals of a community, is to be guilty of stupidity skin to idiocy. This, however, is the staple argument at the South. It entered into the remarks made by a correspondent of a southern journal who gave an account of Douglas's negro-gangs, republished in Weenesday's TRIBUNE; in fact, it sticks out in all the prime rhetoric of the advocates of the peculiar sys-

We are led to these remarks by seeing notices and exracts of a discourse recently made by Mr. John Forsyth before the Franklin Society of Mobile. Alabama, wherein the moral benefits of Slavery are dwelt upon. We take it that Mr. Forsyth designs to be serious, and therefore we will say a word to him and his approving critics in that region. The following extract

is from his discourse: is from his discourse:

"It must be admitted that the people of the North are in advance of those of the South in public spirit and enterprise, and in all those physical achievements to which associated labor and capital are essential. The South on the other hands claims equality, if not precedence, in the republic of morals and intellect, in freedom from crime, in freedom from pauperism, and from that most fearful of God's judgments on man, and the immediate fruit of pauperism and crime—insanity."

A journal which quotes the above, also cites the

census of 1850, to prove that the South has proportionally more churches, besides having less paupers and insane than the North. In answer to these gen" eralities and statistics, it is enough to say that it is only by doctoring the figures, that the census can be made to prove any such thing. Besides, to tell the truth, no great reliance can be placed on the precise

exactitude of the returns from the slave States. Up to this day the real number of slaveholders in the South is kept a secret. Among the Romans it was not permitted to mosters to dress their slaves in a particular manner lest they should find out how numerous they were in proportion to their tyrants; so in the South the secret is kept as for as it can be as to the handful of petty despots who grind the soul's life out of 3500,000 human beings, and by the aid of the Sham Democrats of the North determine the policy of this country. It is certain that any table which gives more churches proportionally to the South than to the North faisifies the truth, as much so as any one which would argert that the postage of the southern States affords a greater revenue than that of the northern. Else why was the "Southern Air Society" formed in this City not quite a year ago by men the most bestile to the abelition of Slavery, with Mr. Hallock of The Journal of Commerce, for their Treasurer, for the express purpose of supplying the religious wants of the South, and building up evangelical churches in its waste places? At the meeting by which that Society was organized "much interesting information respecting the southern and south-western States, and the need of the proposed organization in their behalf, was communicated, not only by northern brethren who had traveled in these sections of our country, but also by the Rev. Dr. Hamner, of Baltimore, Rev. Messrs. Dunning, and Cumpston, and sails from this port for Southampton and Bremen To-Day Samuel Reeve, Esq., of Virginia, and the Rev. Hugh S. McElroy, of Kentucky." Is it likely that these highly respectable gentlemen, laboring and giving their money for the salvation of souls, and reporting a religious destitution which from their own experience they knew to exist, would depart from the truth, rather than Mr. John Forsyth reasoning from the census tables, and having a case to make out! Moreover, churches are built with capital, and not without it, and the North has the capital and the South has not. New-York City alone could purchase all the leading cities and towns beyond Mason's and Dixon's line, and we believe the cost of the churches in this City alone, equals half of all such edifices in the entire South. We now speak of churches proper. But there are places of worship, used by Christian sects occasionally, scattered throughout the North, which do not figure in the cersus, but which would make a capital offset to any fancy numbers that can be afforded on this head at the South. As for the other religious machinery, the tract and bible societies, the theological colleges, the legacies and donations, the North has so overwhelming " any free white person." which was agreed to by a a preponderance as to render comparison on the part vote of 37 to 16. Several other amendments were of the South quite ridiculous. The religious newsdiscussed, and without taking a vote on the bill, the paper press too, -so potent an ecclesiastical instrument,-effecting more in three months in the way of giving publicity to religious doctrines than the first six hundred years of spostolic teaching was able to effect without it,-that immensely preponderates in

The Methodist organ of this City alone prints more papers than all the religious press of the South,ith a good part of the political likewise-all taken together. The religion of the South without northern help would be like the post office of the South without northern aid, - it would be sheer bankruptcy-it could not pay its bilis; and we believe that the Christian religion circumfused in Slavery and the slave-trade at home, with a crescent love for the slave-trade direct with Africa in order to recruit the new territories just opened to it-would die out altogether in the South were it not kept alive by northern labor, northern capital and northern morals But this is not the whole story. Mr. Forsyth would have us believe that the census figures give 14,685 churches to 8,329,459 population in ten slave States. against 13,300 churches to 8,718,383 population in ten free States, and from this he draws his sweeping inference of slave-driving superiority. These figures he arrives at by selecting those free States which have few churches, and those slave States which have many. The true figures of the census are that the sixteen free States, with thirteen and a-half millions of population have 21,300 churches, while the fifteen States with nine millions population have 16,600 churches; among the free States California is counted, with its population of 92,500, and only 28 churches. Dectoring statistics is not a very old trade, but Mr. John Forsyth, of Mobile, is a dabster

As for another statement made by Mr. Forsyth, of world never witnessed a State so magaificently free from poverty as Massachusetts. Of native beggary she has none; and the French economists, Chevalier, De Beaumont and others, were astounded at the fact. The poverty of Massachusetts is-a sum a-head for her population such as the world never dreamed of up to the last triple luster of years during which she has revealed it. A people which shows its inhabitants possessed of about \$700 a piece to be cited as having more paupers than Tennessee, the majority of whose inhabitants are slaves-and the worst kind of paupers-ignorant slaves! Massachusetts, we are told by our census doctor, has 5,549 paupers to 993,399 inhabitants," while Tennessee has "531 paupers to 1,092,000." This tawdry arithmetic circulates in the South as argument. In the first place, it must be remembered that Boston bas a onsiderable number of foreign immigrants, and of these not a few are poor Irish; and the wonder is that, considering the starved-out multitudes who go thither, there should not be ten times the paupers there are: and there would be if she were a slave State. But as we recently showed, that of a ship's load of immigrants precisely one of some three hundred went to the South, while all the others sought for or remained in the free States, so we have the key to the pauperism-little as it is-in Massachusetts. Among the immigrants (twenty-two thousand arrived in this City this season in three days) there are of course many poor. To cite, therefore, the pauperism of a northern State, which region alone attracts these people, and to place it in disparaging contrast with that of a southern State which the immigrant instinctively avoids, is, on the part of any one claiming to be a sta tician, nothing short of stultification. If there were two hundred thousand paupers in this City of New-York, it would only prove the immense attractions of this City to the suffering and crushed populace of Eu-

Toward one other piece of comparative statistics afforded by our southern authority, we make an exception to our train of argument. We yield the palm to the South. Massachusetts has-and must have-more insane people, two to one, than Tennessee. The reason is obvious: Fools never become nsane, and slaves seldom. It is the more active, ardent, impulsive, creative imaginations that become disordered, while easy stolidity is not worked inte the eestacies which lay the reason in wreck. The brain of the madman and that of the genius are supposed to lie so close together that poetry asserts they touch, and the simple faith of primitive nations ascribes the loss of reason to the impiration of God. That a people such as Massachusetts has-ever planning, studying innovation, working-with the poorest soil, and yet giving the largest return of any people in the world-none excepted-should, in the whirl of social effort, use up the brains of occasionally one of its nore gifted or highly-strung sons and daughters, is not to be wondered at. It is a mournful exhibit, we admit, of the doctrine of the moral compensations of the universe; but still we find consolation in the fact that, according to Mr. Charles Dickens, "the treatment of the insane in Boston is as near perfection

"as human genius and human benevolence can hope

THE COMING ELECTION IN THIS CITY. The approaching Election will be one of more than rdinary importance to the people of this City, and is already the theme of conversation among all parties. The principal municipal offices to be filled are those of Mayor, Recorder, City Judge, Surrogate, Register, and Commissioner of Streets and Lamps. These officers possess a large share of political power, and one of them disburses a very considerable amount of money. The Mayoralty is, of course, the station most desired, because of its honors rather than the spoils-though it is said with careful management money may be made from it; and a large number of decayed politicians are extremely anxious to step into Mr. Westervelt's shoes. We have heard the names of some fifteen or twenty of these self-sacrificing patriots, but as it is hardly time to know who of them are really in earnest, we will not now refer to them in reparticularly. The office of Mayor in this city ought to demand and secure the very first order of talent, and especially the faculty of executing in a straightfor ward, independent manner, all existing laws. So far from this, our Mayors for some years have almost without exception been weak in the back; amiable men enough, as the world goes; honest enough in the main, and tolerably well informed. But they have almost invariably evinced a fatal lack of energy, a timid, hesitating manner of dealing with duty more pernicious than a bold and direct refusal to execute a law. With the example of a vigilant, fearless, independent Executive officer in the Mayor's chair, we should find returning respect for law and increasing obedience therets. With a Mayor who would earnestly try to shut up the unlicensed rumshops, or break up gambling houses, or enforce laws against throwing nuisances in the street, we should seen find commendable activity among the Police under his authority. Honesty and intelligence are very necessary qualities for this station; but if they are to remain latent through laziness or fear, the office might as well be abolished and the salary saved. We think that it is not too much to ask that in November next the office may be filled by some honest, fearless Refermer; one who will promptly and impartially execute the laws confided to his care-who will give his attention personally to the work, visiting the stationhouses, public institutions, and all parts of the City constantly. There is nothing niggardly in the salary, and the people have a right to demand that the whole time of the incumbent shall be devoted to the duties of the office.

The Recorder and the City Judge, charged with the dispensation of Justice in the principal Criminal Court, have less active duties to perform, and are further removed from the people. There has been little or no complaint as to these officers, except from those whose complaints are compliments. As a member of the Board of Supervisors, the Recorder possesses legislative power over County expenses, though the position can hardly become important. But as Commissioners of Police, there three Officers, (Mayor, Recorder and City Judge) hold a very important relation to the people. Thus far they have done well; they have get a great many inefficent men out of the Department, enforced the wearing of uniforms and greatly improved the respectability and value of the force. The importance of keeping good men in this Board of Commissioners need not be urged. Should the Rum and Gambling interest secure two of the three officers, the demoralization and rain of the Police Department would be sure to follow. It is said, we know not how truly, that a prominent candidate for Mayor is already pledged to keep the Chief of Police in office. If this is the fact, he will find it mighty hard win ming with such a millstone around his neck. One of the changes looked for as a matter of course after the 1st of January, is the displacement of Mr. Matsell and the substitution of a far superior officer.

The Surregate and Register are officers of very litthe political importance. Their duties are onerous and responsible, but are rather with things of the past: and therefore not much is said about them. The latter office is supposed to be a very fat one. even when honestly conducted, and there are any number of aspirants whose names and merits the people will hear of hereafter.

The post of Commissioner of Streets and Lamps is looked upon with covetousness, though the list of ex-A full report of the proceedings in the case of the the comparative number of paupers in Massachusetts pectants has been very much thinned out by the sig. dom with which the people and the press treated his name and fame. Some men well qualified for his sucessors have on that account refrained from seeking the pemination; but still there will be a shoice of names in all the conventions. There is something sufficiently attractive in the handling of over half a million a year of City funds to warrant any tolerably thick-skinned man in risking the consequences of a promise-never meant to be kept, of course-to keep the streets clean. No greater disappointment could happen to the people than to stumble upon some unsephisticated genius-like Mr. Genin, for instancewho would actually perform that duty. But the men who seek office in this region are not so verdant as to astenish the people by any such eccentricities.

The remaining municipal officers to be chosen are wo Governors of the Alms-House, eleven Aldermen in the odd Wards, a fuil Board of Councilmen, three Police and one Civil Justices. Assessors and Constables. With regard to the Governors, the office is not esteemed political, though one party has tried strongy to make it so; and so far as the disbursement of funds goes we believe they are not down among the especially desirable places. The Aldermen to go out stood when first chosen, Reformers 5. Hard-Shells 3. Soft 2, Whig 1. Those who hold over were, Reformers 3, Whigs 5, Soft 2, Hard 1. The condition of parties, or rather the absence of

organized parties in the City, renders any speculations upon the future the merest guesswork, In 1852, when the present Mayor, Sheriff, Clerk, Controller and other heads of Departments were chosen, the Democratic party had an average majority of about 7,000. Since that the Hard and Soft quarrel, Temperance and City Reform have cut them up so that their strength is only a matter of history. Last November there was no single officer on the City ticket whose vote was in any degree a test of party strength. There will undoubtedly be an attempt this fall to unite the Hards and Softs on City nominations; but then there are the Maine law men and the Know-Nothings to appease or conquer. However exaggerated the stories of the strength of the latter may be, the Temperance men are a visible power, and will be potently felt in the canvass. From the course of the Mayer and of the regular Demecratic Aldermen, in regard to the issue of licenses, it would seem that the cue has been given for the Hards, Softs, Anti-Reformers, and all who are opposed to the Maine Law, to rally under the banner of Lager Bier and Poteen, and make a hard push for the con trol of the City. To be sure, the Hards dodged Gov. Seymour's veto in their platform at Syracuse, but their course here is none the less certain for that. The Softs have turned their backs upon the Know-Nothings, probably because the votes of the foreign-born rumsellers (who constitute a very large majority of all in the business.) would be alienated if even the suspicion of Nativism should hang around the old Wigman. The Whigs, by the fortunate circumstance that nearly all the Reformers elected were nominated from their ranks, came out of the last charter election in very good fighting order, and are still believed to stand favorably disposed to City Reform. As

ring in the camp, and many of the leaders are getting anxious for work. Then there are the Temperance men, who must show themselves not only on the State and Assembly ticket but for the important municipal offices. The course of Mr. Westervelt shows the necessity of a thoroughgoing Temperance Mayor. Such a one would have prevented, by act and example, the issue of at least ve hundred licenses this spring. The Aldermen and Councilmen, being the majority of the Excise Board in their several localities, are not less important.

As we designed merely to set forth the nature and mportance of the local offices to be filled in November, and the condition of the parties who are to do it, we shall say nothing of the scores of candidates already named until the rumors and surmises as to this or that place, take more definite shape. Amid all this' party confusion, there are two general results which we trust will be kept steadily in view, and these are to get true Reformers into City offices, and thorough Maine Law men into power in both City and State.

GERRIT SMITH AND NEBRASKA.

A private letter from GERRIT SMITH relative to his course on the Nebraska bill appears in The Oncida

Morning Herald. It is as follows:

"My friends and constituents need not be trombied by these things. Should they not rejoice in them? Only a few months ago, I was regarded on all hands as a too zoalous Abolitionist. But now the Whigs and Democrate are driven so far ahead of me by this Nebraska impulse that they look back upon me, and call me a "traitor to libertred, suggest that I can defend myself in the nowspapers. But there are two things I have not time to do. One of these is to prove that I am a real Abolitionist; and the other that I am a real Temperance man. "I declined entering into the physical strife—into the question which party could do the longest without eating and sleeping. Mr. Matteson thought I did wrong in not going with him into the contest of physical endurance, But so did most of the opperents of the Nebraska bill think me wrong in this respect. All of the technical Abolitionista thought that I did wrong; my excellent and beloved friends. Chase and Samner, were deeply grieved that I stood aloof from that physical struggle. I am sure, however, that they wently have been more deeply grieved had they seen me debase toyself so far as to substitute their consciences for my own.

"It is not strange that, keeping up, as I do, my country habits, going to bed at him and vising at five, I should deny the right of Congress to have night sessions. Suppose our House had appointed three o clock in the morning as the hour for taking the final vote on the Nebraska bill, I should not in that case have given my vote, for I should not in that case have given my vote, for I should not in that case have given my vote, for I should not in that case have given my vote, for I should not in that case have given my vote, for I should not in that case have given my vote, for I should not in that case have given my vote, for I should not in that case have given my vote, for I should not in that case have given my vote, for I should not in that case have given my vote, for I should not in that case have given my vote, Morning Herald. It is as follows:

Remarks .- Mr. Smith now sees what it is to be misjudged by over-zealous compatriots because he does not see the wisdom or good policy of doing just as they think best. Perhaps he may have declared or resolved other men "traitors to liberty" ere now, because they did not see fit to train in his troop. Now

we are very sure Gerrit Smith is not and never can be at heart a "traitor to liberty." though he may err sadly in judgment, as we think he did at the time the Nebraska bill passed. His intentions were excellent, but he mistook his course, and (as is often the case) his excuses for the blunder are constantly making the matter worse and worse. His "early closing" excuse is weakest and worst of all. Early to bed and early to rise" is an excellent

maxim-we profoundly regret that it is not in our power to pay better heed to it. But when we saw fit to undertake the conduct of a daily morning newspaper, we virtually agreed to forego the advantages and luxuries of early rising and retiring, inestimable as they are. We virtually contracted with our readers to sit up late enough to let them know each morning what the world had been doing up to the latest practicable hour of the night, and we are bound to fulfill our engagement, though it sometimes requires of us hard work in a hot, gas-lighted office till broad daylight. We know this is unwholeso ne-we do not expect to live so long as if we had chosen some healthier vocation: but we chose this, and, so long as we remain in it, we must meet its responsibilities and perils as well as enjoy its advantages. If we had gone to press the night the Nebraska bill was carried without the news of its passage, and thereupon told our readers-"We failed to give you that news so · soon as our cotemporaries laid it before their readers, simply because we go to bed at nine and rise at five, and we consider it injurious to our health to sit up till day-dawn, watching the proceedings of "Congress," we feel sure that half of them would have said. "Your habits are excellent; we commend your prudent love of your health; we wish you long life and happiness in some suitable vocation; but we take daily papers in order to secure the freshest and fullest news; and your paper won't answer our purpose." And they would have spoken rightly. Why does not the rule indicated apply to a Congressman as well as an Editor?

Mr. Smith declares that if the House had fixed the hour of 3 A. M. for the decisive vote on the Nebraska bill, he, with a full knowledge of that fact, would have been in his bed at that hour, and not in his seat. Well: we tell him that there are at least One Thousand of his constituents, not counting professed Abolitionists, who, had they been in his place, would have considered it a privilege to have sat in the House all night and fought the passage of that swindling, lying compendium of all manner of knavery and false pretense to the bitter end-Yes, who would have sat there through the night, though morally certain that the result would have been a severe illness the next day. Health and Life are desirable: but Duty is be fore them both; and, while it might be wrong in the majority to protract a sitting through the night and force the final vote at an unseasonable hour, we do not see how that wrong excuses a Member from standing by to the last. The spirit in which a great wrong is met by its leading opponents is of the greatest consequence: it electrifies or paralyzes thousands; and many will hastily conclude that a pro-Slavery measure which Gerrit Smith did not see fit to lose sleep to vote against cannot be very important or dangerous That was a mistake. Mr. Smith; and we think you will live to realize it.

A good deal of discussion is now going on touching the propriety of maintaining the Whig party as a National organization, and what is rather striking is that among the most zealous advocates of its per petuation, we find The Union and The Richmond Enquirer! A thief escaping the police could not more heartily exult at his fortune, than do these disinterested and patriotic journals at the hope of seeing the Whigs planting themselves again on the Baltimore platform of 1852, and grinding over the wornout old grist of forgotten contests and defeats. There was a time when these new vamped advocates of Whiggery feared the Whigs would take a different course, and that, uniting with all others who desire the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, they would hurl from power the plotters and traitors who have villainously and treacherously opened the North-West to Slavery. But now The Union takes heart again, and, relying on such journals as The Boston Courier, The Albany Register, and The Detroit Advertizer, calculates on beating the honest men of the country, and confirming the recent iniquity by dieision among the friends of freedom.

-We trust that nothing will induce any Whig to

yet they have made no movement, but there is a stir- | due weight to the advice which would tie the North to the backs of such compromise-breakers and diredriving politicians as Mr. James C. Jones, Mr. Badger. Mr. Dawson, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Toombs, Mr. A. H. Stephens, and the rest of those who have so entirely renounced the Whig party to serve the interests of Slavery. Every Whig who can embrace these jadi. viduals in his political affections may be sure that at the same time he renders to Pierce and Dougluth dearest service in his power, and does all he can to extend Slavory, and renders its domination omnipotest in the country. That is what The Union and The Richmond Enquirer mean, in their anxiety for the main tenance of the Whig organization; and it is what he Boston Courier and The Albany Register are simiar a whether they know it or not. There is no serving to masters in this struggle; and he that is not for Liberty above all things else, is for Slavery altogether,

The Union thus explains its idea of popular sore.

eignty:

"Mr. Giffette said, and his echoes say, that Seame Toucey's refusal to obey the instructions of his Legisture showed his contempt of the decirine of popular savereignty! This is the first time that we have ever heart instructions of a function Legislature cited as popular sovereignty. The fact that Abolition has been enabled to triumph in New-England alone, by inducing the Waigsts surrender to a reckless minority, and that has expedient has been resorted to for years, shows the innate contempt which this continuous entertains for the popular rule."

That is to say when the Sham Demogracy saviered.

That is to say, when the Sham Democracy carries the elections, popular sovereignty is exhibited, but when the other side triumphs it isn't. According to this principle, if the slavedrivers make a slave State of Kansas it will be the rule of the people; but if a free population present it for admission as a free State the act will be a reckless and fanatical usurpation, which it will be the solemn duty of Congress to disregard.

The Louisville Journal don't like the manner in which THE TRIBUNE opposes the Nebraska fraud and labors for the overthrow and extinction of Slavery. By a singular coincidence. THE TRIBUNE entertains precisely similar objections to the mode of warfare of The Journal. We are sure its Editor is at heart with us in desiring the punishment of Douglas & Co. and the triumph of Emancipation; but he don't labor so directly and efficiently in the cause as we could desire. However, as he will not work in our way, we must e'en be content to see him serve the cause in his own; and the moral of this conclusion we commend to his thoughtful consideration.

The Union, in the plenitude of its wisdom, hopes great things from the "party" in this State, to which it propounds the following valuable suggestions:

"When they see how the Democrats of other States regard their divisions and their personalities, and the petty quarrels of those who aspire to lead them—when they see that scarcely one answering throb hat bees aroused by the bitterness of the "Hards on the one hand, and the defection of the "Softs on the other—they will feel that it is time for the masses to take held." How about New-Hampshire? JAMES G. PERCIVAL, the Poet, has been appointed

State Geologist of Wisconsin, vice Prof. E. Daniels, removed. As Prof. D. was engaged in the work incumbest on him when the appointment was made, the change excites some remark, though the fitness of Mr. P. is conce-The Marietta Republican, a 'Nebraska and Whiskey'

organ in Ohio, copies (like most of its clan) The Detroit Advertiser's fabrication about a meeting of the proprietors of THE TRIBUNE, at which the dissolution of the

tors of The Tribune, at which the dissolution of the Union was discussed, &c., &c., and says:

"Bearing in mind the fact already stated, that The Tribune is the acknowledged organ of the political abolition leaders—the Surners, Chases, Wades, Sewards, Giddingses, &c.—this disclosure of the Detroit Advertiser is invested with peculiar importance. "Horace Greeley contended that a course should be adopted calculated to lead to the dissolution of the Union!" There is the treason confessed and proved! This revelation is made by a Whige editor, who was appealed to by The Tribunes to enter into the calition with the Abolitionists. He makes the disclosure upon authority in which he places implicit confidence. It is in strict accordance with the circumstances to which we have pointed as indicating a breader and deoper design than the more restoration of the Missouri restriction. Neither Whig nor Democrat can now enter this coalition without incurring all the odium of encouraging a scheme to dissolve the Union.

"Is it not high time that The Advertiser should make some attempt to relieve itself from the odium of this dis-

some attempt to relieve itself from the odium of this disgraceful concection? There never was a shadow of foundation for it—not even a mention of the dissolution of the Union to the proprietors of THE TRIBUNE at any meeting they ever held. Could The Advertiser say any thing more blasting to its own character than its stubborn silence !

AN INVALID BEDSTEAD, just patented by C. D. Van Alen, associated with Sherman McLane, has been shown us by Watson G. Haynes, which seems to combine many conveniences and advantages not embraced in any other sheet may be changed, or the bed itself removed, without disturbing or discommoding the patient recumbent thereon. He may be raised half way or entirely to an upright position, or may have his feet gently lewered or raised from the level of his body, as fracture, or pala, or mere weariness, may suggest, while he is barely conscious that a movement is being made. A swing table places just above and before him food or drink, or a book, o writing materials, whenever he requires them. We understand that the cost of this bed is moderate, and when not needed for the sick it is a good bed for the healthy. We presume hospitals will soon be provided with it, and that hotels, private mansions, steamships, &c., will speed-

NITRATE OF SODA.—Mr. Stephenson of Edinburgh, applied one cwt. of nitrate of soda, and two cwt. of common salt per acre, to a wheat crop, and increased the yield mas

ushels per acre.
Well, we do not doubt that—never have doubted it have often proved to farmers that an expenditure of \$5 an acre upon poor exhausted soil would add ten bushels of wheat to the crop, and \$10 worth of after crops; and yet not one in a hundred of them will make the expenditure The fact is, that farmers are the most willfully opposed to doing anything for their own profit, different from what their fathers did, of any class of people on earth.

PENNSYLVANIA .- The Whigs of Somerset County have instructed their conferees to support the nomination of J. R. Edie for Congress. Cambria, Chas. H. Heyer, and Blair, for D. M. Hofins. Huntingdon we presume will be nstructed for Dr. McCulloch. They are all firm ant Ne-

Missouri.-Judge Leonard has been nominated by the Anti-Benton Democratic Convention at St. Joseph, as a candidate for Congress in place of Vories, run off the track. As a matter of course, the Bentonites will not touch him in any shape.

MICHIGAN .- In 1854 Clinton County has a population of 8,048. In 1850 it had 5,102. Wayne Co. has a popula-tion of 66,019. Of this 40,126 are located in the City of

CORRECTION .- The Minnesotian of St. Paul, states that the best lots in the business part of that young and thriving City are now sold for \$100 per foot front, or one twelfth only of the price now paid at Chicago for land similarly situated. The price of business lots having been stated at \$3,000 by our special reporter, who recently vis-ited St. Paul, we now make this correction.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

NORFOLK, Va.—Mayo, who had the Know-Nothing sap-port, has 487 votes for Commonwealth's Attorney, and Robertson, a Democrat we suppose, has 427. BOLIVAR, Va.-Know-Nothing Aldermen and Trustees have been chosen.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Dr. Van Dyck, a native of Kinderhook, and for the last fifteen years attached to the Syria Missies, sails from Boston on Monday next for Beyrout, to resume his labors, from which he has had a respite for about a

The Hon. John T. Clarke, State Engineer and Surveyer. thus sustains the Whig party, or to give less than its Engineer of the work on the Sault Ste. Marie Canal.